

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

On January 15th, at Portland, MAINE, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craven, of Shanghai, a son.

On February 15th, at the Peak Hospital, Hongkong, the wife of E. T. Chen, L.M.C., Lappa, a son.

MARRIAGE.

On February 12th, at Shanghai, JOHN GRIFFITH THOMAS, Engineer-in-Chief's Department, Imperial Maritime Customs, Shanghai, to LAURA MARY BROWN.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.L.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The English Mail of 24th January arrived per the s.s. *Dell*, on Thursday, the 24th inst.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

At Hongkong since our last issue we seem to have been entertaining a small cousin of London's "cold snap." It has been exceedingly severe for the time of year; but as we go to press, promises to become a little milder.

The non-local colouring of our batch of leaders may be taken as an indication that everything has been "quiet." The Sanitary Board has been having merely routine business before it lately, and the postponement of the Legislative Council meeting that should have been held on Thursday probably means that the promised official pronouncement on the issues raised by the Sanitary Commission is too big and too important to be "rushed." The public awaits it with interest.

The Hongkong Flour Milling Co., after its first year's industry, shows profits capable of paying a dividend of fifteen per cent. The proprietors have agreed to strengthen their position by carrying the whole amount forward. Meanwhile the shares have appreciated on the Share List by fifty per cent.

The Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Co. is scoring another success this week with "The Liars." Messrs. B. Sutherland and J. Robertson get the credit for managing the production, and the Chief Thespian honours are shared by Mrs. W. Logan and Mr. H. L. Hutchison.

Although our trade review at the beginning of the year was far from optimistic, we note a cheerful spirit in most of the business meetings being held at this season. Under the impression that prices have at last touched bottom, there is a disposition to enquire after local industrial shares, and we dare say that 1908 purchasers who buy to hold will not regret their investments in another twelve months.

Smallpox is particularly rife this season, and the weekly cases range in number between twenty-five and thirty-five. On the other hand, it is believed that the plague is going to be less than last year.

Mr C. S. Gubby has become a director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in the place of Mr A. J. Raymond who has resigned.

JAPANESE CHILDREN AND CHINA.

The *Japan Chronicle* prints some curious essays (in broken English) by Japanese school children on the subject of China. They are chiefly interesting as showing how the rising generation in Japan regards its duty to its neighbours. They speak admiringly of China of the past, when it produced men like Confucius and Mencius, and gratefully of the value of its teaching to old Japan. Of modern China they all write pityingly or contemptuously. The Empire is too big and unwieldy; its people are interested mostly in making money and smoking opium, they are oppressed by foreigners, and cannot fight; they have no patriotic education and no spirit of Bushido. "We have a duty to educate them for in old ages my country was educated by them," writes one youngster. "Our country is going to save them, but they are very foolish"—obviously meaning that they fail to recognise the friendly intentions of Japan, as

another makes plain in the pathetic reproach, "they like the money very much, and if they are given some money, they do not dislike that they are nooked on their head. . . . O what a poor country China is! We must save this country. The people who dwell it are full of neglect of their duty. Oh what a pity it is, China is our country's sister, so we, Japanese, can not help saving her. So, Japanese, full of manliness, cannot going to sit only on seeing such condition. But, when we stand up to rescue her, she used to strain her eyes of doubt." One little patriot reflects that it is a great privilege to think of what he and his fellows are one day going to do for China.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at the Board Room, on the 22nd January 1908.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace, C. A. V. Bowra, S. Okuyama, W. Wilson, and the Secretary.

1 The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed.

2 Proposed by Mr. Wilson and seconded by Mr. Bowra, that Mr. Wallace be Chairman of the 1908 Council, and proposed by Mr. Wallace and seconded by Mr. Bowra that Mr. Gardiner be Vice-chairman. Carried.

3 Proposed by Mr. Kruse and seconded by Mr. Wallace, that the Committees remain as last year:—

Works, Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Kruse.

Watch, Mr. Bowra and Mr. Wilson.

Finance, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Okuyama.

Assessment, Mr. Bowra, Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Kruse. Carried.

4 The Secretary is instructed to draw up and submit to the Council new regulations for sampans.

5 The Secretary is authorized to have certain trees, at present a danger to the public, at Lah-kae-tah, removed.

6 The suggestion made by Captain Bathurst at the Annual Meeting of the Ratepayers, concerning the desirability of having a census taken of the Chinese population on the Island, is discussed, and it is decided that the time is not ripe for such a proposal.

7 As regards the question of a cadastral survey &c raised by Dr. Otto at the same meeting, while the Council are in full accord with Dr. Otto's remarks, so far as they concern the question of a survey, as no funds are at present available, it is impossible to undertake the work.

8 The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—

SUMMONSES.

Contempt of Court 1, Committing a nuisance 1, Debt 6.

SUMMARY ARRESTS

Committing a nuisance 2, Contempt of Court 1. (Signed) W. H. WALLACE,

Chairman,

By order,

C. BERKELEY MITCHELL,

Secretary.

A JOHNSONIAN DISCOURSE.

(Daily Press, February 17th.)

Our own particular journalistic (GAMALIEL) used to tell us that the majority of people are very ignorant, very stupid, and amongst the educated classes, very affected. That was a good many years ago, and has lost its force, except, perhaps, as regards affectations. It never did apply with any justice to Far Eastern communities. In a place like Hongkong, it is distinctly encouraging to know that there is more genuine culture to the square yard than moh-lan can boast of in the square mile. For evidence in support of the claim, please note the fact that in a busy commercial community, further occupied by the distractions of race week, a busy Consul can lecture, and a considerable number listen to or read, observations about such an apparently unattractive hack-number as Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON. But conventions and affectations linger in the most "high-toned" communities, and we were not surprised to find that Dr. WILDER, in his lecture on Dr. JOHNSON, accepted the traditional view of that literary canonic. We had not space to spare for the lecture, but may atone by giving it a little notice here, especially as, at the moment, there is no livelier topic to the fore. It ought at least to add interest to the not very exciting subject when it is seen that we do not share the conventional (and may we say, hollow?) admiration for a character who, were he living to-day, would scarcely be counting on Westminster Abbey as his last resting place. To adopt such a contradictory stand is quite JOHNSONIAN, though in a newspaper, it may be less admired. Sometimes to fail to say what ought to be said, or what is expected to be said, is to court the reproofs recently bestowed upon Dr. MORRISON, and upon others. However, in endeavouring to shock Dr. JOHNSON's admirers, as we said before, we shall be quite JOHNSONIAN. Apparently he used seriously to believe that the public needed shocking, as in his remark, quoted by Dr. WILDER, that he had "no passion for clean linen." Imagine how the company would look at each other at a modern dinner table, if such bad taste were to be repeated. Even in fun it would be disgusting, but in the case of Dr. JOHNSON, it is on record that his habits matched his speech. BOSWELL's biography lives because of its writer, not because of its subject. With no BOSWELL, there would possibly have been no JOHNSON. It is an object lesson of one result of writing too well. In his cry that we should "clear one's mind of cant," we are particularly at one with BOSWELL's hero, but we are indisposed to trust his complete sincerity, so far as our small reading goes. Our knowledge of him, like that of Dr. WILDER, is of course derivative; and if we diverge from the American Consul's admiring view of George Third's pensioner, it is because we have loved the idol-maker more than the idol itself. We could have revered BOSWELL; but for the arrogant, bad tempered, narrow minded Dr. JOHNSON we have no sympathy beyond that due to his common humanity. BOSWELL was Scotch, and it is passing strange that he should have wasted so much beautiful hero-worship on a cantankerous and insularly prejudiced man who could speak so bitterly and disrespectfully of wholesome oatmeal. It was his youth, of course. The elderly celebrity was viewed through the rosy spectacles of BOSWELL's unanalysing years, and because of his (BOSWELL's) flexible and graceful writing, always apt and pointed, discreet and convincing, we have Dr. JOHNSON among the

immortals, where his own stilted stuff could surely never have placed him. Dr. WILDER mentioned with apparent awe that his romance, "Rasselas," was written as a pot-boiler in half a dozen evenings. It is quite believable. The extraordinary thing, inexplicable unless the comparative dearth of writers in those days be remembered, is that it should so quickly have found a publisher. He was a mere political pamphleteer of average merit, if we take his output as a whole, while as a conversationalist, he would not be tolerated in modern society. Narrow, dogmatic, intolerant, his first audience would be his last. Look how positively he settled an argument as to what became of swallows in winter. "Certainly," he averred, they "sleep all the winter," "conglobulated" under the ice or water of a river. Then his dictum on SHAKESPEARE, who, according to Dr. JOHNSON, "never wrote six consecutive good lines." Gray, Swift, Voltaire, Gibbon, and other such giants (compared with him) wrote "poor stuff." His politics might have suited a Crown Colony. "Governments," he said, "should turn out of the Civil Service all who were on the other side." He lumped together as intolerable creatures all Whigs, Nonconformists, Scotsmen, Americans, and many others. These things (for ignoring which Dr. WILDER and the Union Church members must be accounted very charitable) and many others like them, were usually uttered in a roaring voice, to shout down and intimidate all who might hold different opinions. As to the strength underlying his convictions, turn up his famous dictionary, at the word "pension," and compare what he says there with his acceptance of the bounty of the Third GEORGE. To most remarks by his peers, the usual response was a thunderous "No, Sir," and after a dogmatic and semi-final pronouncement of his own, he would cry "Let us have no more on't." In his own way he was a kind man, a good sort, to those who could meekly endure his tantrums; but he has no claims to such immortality as BOSWELL has given him, or if he has, he is entitled only to (say) the share that FALSTAFF gets of the fame attaching to the name of SHAKESPEARE.

CHINESE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Daily Press, 18th February.)

A curious document has been addressed to the Chinese Minister in London by a body calling itself "the South African British Indian Committee" in the Transvaal. This Committee seems to have made common cause with another self constituted organisation going under the name of "the Chinese Association" who are supposed to represent the so called "free" Chinese population and who consist of celestial storekeepers and the like mostly in a small way, and number about 1000 or 1100 all told. The Association is not therefore, very numerous, but its support was nevertheless sought by the agitators who have induced the Indians to protest against certain regulations as to registration which are designed to prevent an overflow of Asiatics into the Colony. With whom the idea of dragging in the Chinese in this movement originated is not clear; but it has evidently been conceived by some happy schemer who knows just enough about Chinese matters to make himself and his followers supremely ridiculous. Left to themselves, the Chinese in the Transvaal as elsewhere, are very little disposed to make a noise or protests. They fully expect to be opposed to a certain extent and are quite content to

take things as they may be as long as they are bearable and to try their luck elsewhere if exclusive measures should become too severe. But they have, if one is to believe the protest to be genuine, suddenly become aware that they are grossly injured and call upon the Chinese Ambassador in London to see that their rights as free and independent Chinese be duly respected. They complain that the registration act of the Colony "places Chinese subjects on the same level as British subjects coming from India" which, to an unprejudiced person must certainly seem to be a somewhat strange ground of complaint, as most people would consider the fact to be a complete answer to any objections which they had to make. But aided by their Indian confederates, the Chinese Association give their reason for a contrary view in terms which are interesting, if not from their conclusiveness, at least from their cool impudence. They say:—"While it may be proper for the British Government to treat its Indian subjects as it pleases, they respectfully submit that subjects of the Chinese Empire should not be treated in a manner derogatory to the dignity of the Empire to which they have the honour to belong, especially in view of the fact that China is in a state of alliance with Great Britain and that the subjects of Great Britain receive the most favoured nation treatment in China." What this exactly means, it is somewhat puzzling to surmise. Certainly the gentleman who wrote it does not know himself. It is not a fact that China is in "alliance" with Great Britain; and the most favoured nation clause in the Treaty does not in any way affect the question, though the writer of the memorial seems to have some puzzle-headed notion that it does so in some way. What it may be supposed is meant is that China is in friendly relations with Great Britain and is recognised as being upon a footing of diplomatic equality. This has been always accepted as the only basis upon which it is possible to deal with China, but it is only a theory, and cannot be pushed to the extent of holding that China is on the same footing *vis à vis* Great Britain as other foreign nations. In the main she is entitled to be so treated, but matters like the one under discussion, are precisely those on which she is not on a full equality, for the simple and very effective reason that she does not recognise Europeans as on an equality with her own subjects in anything affecting her internal affairs. Foreigners are not to the present day allowed to settle down for trade or other purposes in all parts of China, and, until this is the case, it is simply unreasonable for China to demand such a right for her subjects all over the British Empire. The argument put forward is, therefore, just about the weakest that could have been thought of; and it may be taken as certain that the Chinese Ambassador will be far too wary to enter upon very troubled waters in endeavouring to support 1100 of his countrymen in the Transvaal, in a very ridiculous demand, even if the "Association" had any right to address itself to the Chinese Ambassador on such a question, which it won't take that astute official long to discover they have not. The curious part of this wonderful protest is that it ends very mildly by admitting that "the Chinese Association recognises that immigration into the Transvaal should be regulated, and in order to assist the local Government in so doing it has offered to submit to voluntary re-registration as a test merely of the bona fides of the Chinese Community, and not by way of admission that any such re-registration is necessary.

It is the compulsion in a matter of this kind which your petitioners' Association resents." One would like to know how any measure of this kind can be carried out without some compulsion. Surely the Chinese Association would have been wiser to address the local Government on any details that it wished amended than to resort to the heroic expedient of sending so weak a protest to the Chinese Ambassador in London.

A ROSTATION.

(Daily Press, February 19th.)

A few lines in a Paris newspaper of the 13th ultimo to the effect that HENRY FARMAN, an English aeronaut, had won the Deutsche-Deacon prize of £400 offered for traversing the first kilometre, 3280 feet, actually in the air, in a machine heavier than the atmosphere, and dependent for its flotation on internal machinery, marks perhaps the commencement of a new era more markedly than the running of the first railway train independent of horse as a means of propulsion. Long ago HORACE wondered at the amount of oak and triple brass he must have had round his chest who first committed his frail craft to the cruel deep, but Mr. FARMAN had discarded both the oak and the triple brass as quite beyond the necessities of his still frail craft; and only succeeded through the aid of aluminium, the lightest of all metals, the very thought of which had never occurred to HORACE in his very highest flights of poetic imagination. But this recalls the thought how very much the accomplishment of the first flight has been dependent on studies and inventions into which the idea of flight never once entered. Many of the greatest inventions of the world, meaning by great those that have brought about the greatest changes in human life and conduct, have been brought about almost unconsciously, and their ultimate consequences have never formed any part of the motive. A good generation past, a man of the name of FOX, in search of a method of making the clumsy umbrella of his day look a little more seemly in the hands of a dandy, bethought himself that if he used for his ribs a finer quality of steel, and grooved them so as to make them practically hollow, he would obtain the same actual strength while diminishing considerably the weight and size. The idea led to the construction of machinery for the purpose of grooving the ribs, and Fox's "Paragon Umbrella" while the patent lasted, carried the market with it, no other having a chance against it. About forty years ago, after many velocipedes of various degrees of rudeness had been tried by our great-grand fathers, some one happened to find that he could run about and balance himself on two wheels set one before another. The dandies of the time or the Regency did indeed make use of such an instrument, as we can see by consulting the caricaturists of the day; but the dandy had to put his feet to the ground to gain an impetus from without, so that soon the toy went out of use as being an incumbrance rather than a help to progression. As soon as the discovery was made that any one after a little practice could learn to balance himself, and could thus proceed at a faster pace and with less fatigue on wheels than by ordinary walking little by little the Bike, as it soon came to be familiarly called, came into fashion, and many a poor city clerk who found paying twice a day for his omnibus a strain on his feeble resources, was able to accomplish the journey in less time and with actual enjoyment to himself, and bene-

fit to his health. But the bike of those days was rudeness itself, and soon acquired the well deserved name of "bone-shaker," and the inventor saw that there was a way open to improve; but the new amendments needed machinery, and little by little each part of the machine was improved with the object of reducing weight and increasing strength with so keen a zest that rapidly as the popular use of the bike grew, the machinery for its manufacture grew still more rapidly, and the new industry was actually becoming bankrupt. A few Frenchmen had meanwhile been making experiments with the object of propelling vehicles by machinery instead of horse power, and thereby as they conceived diminishing the cost. Some eighty years ago such a thing had in England been proved feasible, and for a time a steam carriage had actually run regularly from London to Bath, but the opposition was so strong that it was suppressed by parliament making the dues so heavy as to be actually prohibitive. In France legislation had not been so foolish as to put a positive bar on advance, and the Frenchroads were free; the success of the bike had led to the erection of suitable machinery, much of which was waiting for employment, and the methods of producing light yet strong framework had been made a regular subject of study under the influence of the cycle demand, so that the French engineers found that much of the opening ground had been cleared for them, and that if they could contrive a suitable engine there was a fair chance of success. Little by little, each maker throwing his whole knowledge and energy into the task, this was accomplished, and so well that even in England the obstructive enactments, which for some years kept English makers out of the field were gradually relaxed. Probably no invention within the last three quarters of a century has made so great a social change as the successful introduction of the cycle, and its successor, the motor car. It is even doubtful if it have not within the last forty years brought about a greater social change than that which immediately followed the introduction of the Railway system.

Of course since the days of ARCHIMEDES, men have dreamt of obtaining the command of the air as well as of the land and water; and when MONGOLFIER invented his fire balloon the tongues of the prophets were for a time let loose, and men looked with expectation or distrust on the future, as their peculiar fancies led them to take the bright or gloomy view of the multiplication of inventions. It was soon seen that MONGOLFIER's balloon would not bring about any rapid or noticeable change, and that it never could become anything better than a mere scientific toy. Something better seemed to be promised in the gas balloon, which was soon found to be little more practicable. Still men would exercise themselves in exertions which the mere science saw could not be brought into practical use, and as the utility of being able to reconnoitre an enemy's lines could not fail to be of enormous advantage in time of war, the military Powers always encouraged experiments in the art of flotation in the air. The success, with which the difficulties of the motor car had been overcome, and the success with which motor engines developing extremely high powers could be made of but a few pounds weight per horse power, now began to affect men's minds as to the possibility of navigating the air by the resistance of the air itself. In a small way this had been done from time immemorial in the form of kites, but a kite at its best had but a narrow

field of action which there seemed little hope of extending. It was evident that there were dangers in the way, which the bravest did not care to encounter; but the opinions of practical men, with the improvement in motors brought about by the experience of the motor car, commenced to change, and calculations founded on actual results now appeared to show, that if the machine could be made sufficiently light without compromising strength, there would be little difficulty about the motive power. This was the last stage, and ingenuity now set itself to the same task as FOX with his umbrella some sixty years ago.

It will thus be evident that at no previous period of the world's history could a practical flying machine have been possible; aluminium, bicycles, rubber tires, high tension steels were none of them invented in the pursuit of aerial navigation, yet each one in its way, however slight or unobserved, has actually brought nearer what at first was nothing more than an impalpable dream. In fact man here has unconsciously been following the way of nature without forecasting the result, and as the radiolarian on the rock has developed into the eagle soaring in the heaven, so man, in his earliest experience confined to the surface of the ground has little by little learnt to take advantage of his surroundings, and now with some prospect of success essays to take possession of the air. The lesson, of course is, that in the pursuit of knowledge we must never ask the question as to the utility of the pursuit. If it be knowledge the wise man looks upon that as his reward, secure in the assurance that, if it be not his good fortune to benefit from it, his successors, it may be thousands of years hence, will eventually be the gainers.

CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIALISM.

(Daily Press, February 21st.)

We have before us a new book by the Rev. R. J. CAMPBELL of the City Temple, entitled "Christianity and the Social Order," and a review of the same book, written for the *Daily Graphic* by the Rev. Canon HENSLY HENSON. The book is devoted to showing how nearly identical were the practical aims of Primitive Christianity with those of Modern Socialism, and the review claims to demonstrate that the writer was ignorant of both subjects. Between the two lies the possibility of an entertaining, if not profitable, hour or two. We are under the impression that the similarity of the ideals and aims of Christianity and Socialism had been noted before Mr. CAMPBELL was ever heard of. Certainly we have been interested for a long time in the attitude of Christians toward Socialism. Let us clear the ground a little. Suppose Christianity is Socialism, in the main, and vice versa, we would expect all Christians to be Socialists, would we not? Yet Canon HENSON is a Christian, and he is not a Socialist. He claims that while Mr. CAMPBELL may be a Socialist, as he avows, he is not a Christian. Mr. CAMPBELL, when he comes to reply, will be obliged to retort that Canon HENSON is neither. Now who is right? Their chief point of divergence is this. Mr. CAMPBELL maintains that true Christianity chiefly means the reconstruction of society on a basis of mutual helpfulness instead of strife and competition. His study of Christian origins led him irresistibly to see that the "first Christian preachers did not know of any other gospel than that of a universal brotherhood on earth." Canon HENSON, not being a Socialist, prefers

to emphasise the importance of the life to come. In his review he says, Modern Christianity is treated with the same ruthless caprice. It appears in Mr. Campbell's pages as a silly and selfish hypocrisy, from which every honest and sensible man has withdrawn or is on the eve of withdrawing. In five particulars, especially, he contrasts it with the Christianity which he has decided to describe as primitive. The importance attached to faith, the emphasis on sin, the doctrine of Atonement, "other-worldism," and the theory of the Church, are the cardinal errors of modern Christianity. If this enumeration strikes the student of the New Testament as somewhat paradoxical, since, when all is said, the Apostolic writings are full of references precisely to these points, which might not unfairly be described as the leading subjects of treatment, we are at once told that "this need not disturb us, nor force us upon the dilemma of either abandoning Christianity altogether or accepting it in its present irrational and unsatisfying dogmatic form." It is one of the special embarrassments of Mr. Campbell's work that he is not rarely self-contradictory. Thus the main thesis of the book is the emphatic and reiterated assertion that Christianity was originally, and is essentially, merely secular. "Other-worldism" is the enemy against which the writer contends. "We cannot," he says, "too strongly insist that the work of Christianity is to realise the Kingdom of God on earth, and nothing else. Christianity has not, and never has had, any other Divine commission." This seems explicit enough. On the last pages of the book, however, there is a halting suggestion of something "other-worldly." Socialism, we learn, "is not the whole gospel, for it does not profess any concern for the destiny of the individual in those higher spheres which, as most of us believe, and evidence is beginning to demonstrate, await us in the regions beyond the change called death." Yet even this hesitating reference to the solemn and pressing problems which Religion aspires to solve is felt to be excessive, and the final sentences of the book profanely apply to Socialism the words of the Gospel: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

That "profane" application seemed so dreadful that we turned to the last page prematurely, and found it in the following innocent looking context:

Pain and sorrow will probably always find a place in earthly life, but there is no reason why we should take for granted that they will always be the shadow upon life that they are now. The normal life should be the life of brightness and joy. And this is the life which is in the gift of that greater day which is already on the horizon, when the motives of greed and fear will have passed away for ever by the coming of a social order in which there shall no longer be any room for them. Let us join hands and hearts in the endeavour to hasten that day by every means in our power. The rich man will lose nothing that he has now, and he will gain immeasurably in the joy of seeing everywhere around him a contented and happy people, his brothers and equals. To the poor it will mean the fulfilment of the promise uttered in the name of Jesus: "I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly." To all alike it will be the fulfilment of the prayer of Jesus, "That they all may be one."

We find ourselves able to extend enough charity to cover that sample of "profanity," if Canon Henson cannot. Of course, harking back to the quotation from Canon Henson's review, we must admit that in Christianity there must be both "other-worldism" and "this-worldism." Mr. CAMPBELL is surely not "self-contradictory" if his Religion embraces both, while Canon Henson's Christianity must appear to the impartial observer as "a silly and selfish hypocrisy" if it presumes to ignore the "here and now" features of its propaganda. The "great possessions" of the young man who went away sorrowing because of the Founder's advice to him were certainly not "other-worldly." Christianity prays that the Kingdom may come, "on earth as well as in

Heaven," and no theological subtlety will persuade readers of the Bible that in emphasising the claims of Christianity on the mundane life, Mr. CAMPBELL has not taken up a strong position. The Apostolic writings on doctrinal points cannot "fairly be described as the leading subjects of treatment" if the utterances of the Founder Himself can be shown to abound with practical counsels particularly affecting life and conduct here and now. The Socialists (in whom and in their hopes we have no faith) are undoubtedly Christian in so far as their ideals embrace selflessness, altruism, and all the other Christian characteristics of universal brotherhood. Christians are undoubtedly socialistic rather than individualistic in their professions at least. They are bound not to lay up treasures on earth, but to give all they may have to the poor. They are obliged to leave all to follow Him Whom they profess to follow. We admit it is a "hard saying," but then it is themselves who say it, not we. Fortunately, from the selfish point of view, neither the Socialists nor Canon Henson's following have so far shown themselves "nearly enough to really inherit the earth, and so the unregenerately thrifty may still trust a little to the reward of their own industry in this individualistic and competitive world. The ideals on both sides are noble enough, but they require universal unanimity to become practical, and human nature has never yet remotely approached a condition that promises such unanimity. The recriminations of men like Messrs. CAMPBELL and HENSON are an example of a state of things which, while we are far from rejoicing at it, we yet feel obliged to accept in much the same spirit as we accept frost and rain, sickness and disaster."

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on February 18th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (president), president, and there were also present Hon. Mr. V. Chatham (Vice President), Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General), Captain Lyons, (Captain Superintendent of Police), Colonel Martin, R.A.M.C., Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. Fung Wachen and Mr. G. A. Woolcock, secretary.

TAIKOKEI MARKET.

The reply from the Government relative to the limits of the Taikokei Market was as follows: Referring to your letter of the 14th December last I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council has carefully considered the recommendation of the Board that the hawking of wares 22 yards from the Taikokei Market should be prohibited and has decided that it would not be advisable to extend the prohibited area in this particular case beyond the limit of 10 yards which obtains in the case of other markets.

The reply was laid on the table.

BUILDING REGULATIONS.

The following reply was received from the Government:—Referring to your letter of the 27th ult. I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided that he is unable to permit the erection of lattices on the roofs of the Kwai Shing Street houses. The matter was considered by the Council who were of the opinion that from a sanitary point of view the presence of lattices on roofs with the consequent increase in height of the building and the resulting obstruction of air and light is in principle objectionable.

The reply was laid on the table.

MARKET LICENCES.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the market licences outside the Szeukwan West market.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL suggested that notice be given to the holders of licences to sell outside the market, that the licences would be withdrawn at the end of three months.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT minuted—I would like to hear this matter discussed. I don't think shops more than half a mile away from the market should be closed.

It was decided to make the limit half a mile, and to consider the matter further six months hence.

A DIRTY WELL.

Reports from the Government Analyst and the Government Bacteriologist relative to a well in Belcher Street, Marine Lot No. 239, were submitted. The latter reported that the water was foul and might become dangerous at any time. The Government Analyst stated that the amount of impurity was a little beyond the permitted limit, but he thought an attempt might be made to save the well by cleaning it out and by submitting an analysis of the water running into it so as to shut off any source conveying pollution.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH minuted that the well should, in his opinion, be piled up and the spring in the immediate neighbourhood tapped, as that spring would supply the water necessary for soap making. The well was old and foul and its walls were very defective. It was also much greater in extent than was necessary for the purpose of supplying water.

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER minuted—The well should be thoroughly cleaned and repaired. I am against closing it.

Mr. HUMPHREYS minuted—I am also against closing the well without further investigation. The well should be thoroughly cleaned and the ground for a few feet around it cemented, and any other safeguards adopted against surface contamination which might be deemed advisable. After cleaning out, samples of the water entering the well should be taken and analysed as the Government Analyst suggests.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I agree with Mr. Humphreys.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—I agree that the well should not be closed.

Mr. HOOPER—If they were willing to clean it out thoroughly, wouldn't that meet the case?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—Yes.

Mr. HOOPER—Then I move that notice be sent to the owner to thoroughly cleanse and repair the well, and, if the water is found impure after that, the Board will reserve the right to order its being closed.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics for the week ended 24th January for the whole British and foreign community (civil population) was 164 per 1000 as against 216 in the corresponding week of the previous year. The death rate for the whole colony (foreign and Chinese) was 232 per 1000 as against 281 for the corresponding week of the previous year.

THE BLAKE GARDEN EFFIGIES.

Mr. HOOPER asked the President if there was any truth in the report that six bodies were found placed on a seat in Blake Garden.

The PRESIDENT—I could not say.

The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—There were two, I think.

Mr. HOOPER—It would be well to have a denial of that report, because it alters the character of dumping altogether. Six dead bodies found on a seat in a public garden is rather more serious than dumping in the road, and I am sure the public would be glad to hear from you (the president) that it is not true.

The PRESIDENT—I do not know whether it is or not.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—The report is a picturesque embellishment.

Mr. HOOPER—The point is that those six bodies were put up as effigies on one of the garden seats.

The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—I have no information of that. I saw by the police report that the bodies of two children were found.

The PRESIDENT—I suppose the police returns will give the information required.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—I have it down that.

After the meeting the REGIS-RAR GENERAL submitted the return to the Press. It showed that on the night of the 12th instant the bodies of one male, aged about one year, and one female, aged about four years, were dumped.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 17th February.

IN PROBATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

AN UNCLAIMED FORTUNE.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. Harding, presented a motion for leave to presume the death of one Yun Joong Sin, a Korean, who in June 1893, deposited with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation the sum of \$20,000, but who had not been heard of since that time.

Counsel explained that in July 1898 the Bank had transferred the deposit which by accretion of interest had grown to \$24,000, to the Official Administrator, who now applied for leave to presume that he was dead in order to administer the estate.

His Honour thought there should have been some inquiry made before that application came before him.

Sir Henry Berkeley pointed out that there was nobody to whom application could be made and that they must get an order presuming the death of the man before the estate could be administered.

His Honour—You cannot get a presumption of death without an inquiry.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Oh, yes, you can.

His Honour—In Scotch law there must be an absence of seven years. I have not heard of it in English law.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Oh, yes; English law too. Continuing, Counsel said that they asked for leave to presume the death of this man through having left the money in the bank for fourteen years and never communicating with a y one. The present application was only for the purpose of taking out letters of administration.

Leave was granted for the purposes of the application.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

THE SWATOW REFORMER.

The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge sat to hear the appeal against the judgment of the Puisne Judge who upheld the decision of the Magistrate in the case of In Kai Sing whose extradition was sought by the Chinese Government on a charge of armed robbery in China. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, appeared for the appellants, and the Attorney-General (Mr. W. Rees Davies) instructed by Mr. Bowley, appeared for the respondents.

Sir Henry Berkeley stated that an affidavit was filed on Saturday by Mr. Hazeland, the Magistrate before whom the extradition proceedings were taken, and he desired to submit certain objections to the Court with regard to the documents attached to that exhibit. The first was that there was no information before the Court at the time of the hearing with regard to the steps taken from the time of the arrest or previous thereto.

The Attorney-General expressed the opinion that Sir Henry Berkeley's objections could be taken in his reply.

The Chief Justice thought Sir Henry Berkeley had a technical objection, and that it should be heard then.

Sir Henry Berkeley proceeded to indicate his objections. The first point was that the warrant on which the man was arrested ought never to have been issued by the Magistrate. The second point was that the order of the Officer Administering the Government was invalid because it was not sealed as required by the Ordinance and that being invalid the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to proceed thereon. The third point was that even if the order of the Officer Administering the Government be good, the Magistrate did not

proceed thereafter in accordance with the expressed direction of the Statute. Section 7 stated—

Mr. Justice Wise—The Magistrate acted under section 8.

Sir Henry Berkeley stated that the Ordinance provided that where a man was in custody at the time the Governor issued his warrant to the Magistrate to arrest him, the Magistrate should then issue his warrant to bring the man before him. He did not do that.

The Chief Justice—He says he acted under section 8.

Sir Henry Berkeley—There is no authority under section 8 except to arrest in the first instance.

The Chief Justice disagreed with this view, but agreed that there had been insufficient information.

Sir Henry Berkeley contended that the proceedings had been irregular from the beginning. The information was insufficient. The warrant merely stated that the deponent was informed that the fugitive was accused of having committed a crime in China. That was not such information as the law required and it was really nothing more than a petition on behalf of the Viceroy of Canton to the Magistrate to issue a provisional warrant to arrest this man. Proceeding, he argued that the warrant was bad because the Magistrate had no power to issue a provisional warrant, and that the order of the Officer Administering the Government was bad because it was not under his seal but the seal of the Colony.

The Chief Justice—He used a seal which was too big for him.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Yes. He added that the seal prescribed by law must be used.

After further discussion

The Chief Justice remarked that his learned brother and he were of the opinion that the information was insufficient.

The Attorney-General in reply maintained that the information was sufficient and contended that the warrant was in proper form. Any objection to the form of the warrant should have been taken at the hearing before the Magistrate. It was not open to his friend to discuss the matter now.

The Chief Justice said that his learned brother and he were of the opinion that there was no information in the warrant within the meaning of the word. All the Magistrate was informed was that the crime had been committed in China. He must have such information with regard to that crime committed in China as if it had been committed in the Colony. Extradition proceedings in the Colony had degenerated into the most slipshod way and the procedure had become very lax.

The Attorney-General then considered the points suggested by their Lordships and on the conclusion of his remarks, their Lordships reserved their judgment.

Tuesday, February 18th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR F. PIGGOTT).

Only two cases fell to be dealt with at the February Criminal Sessions—one of armed robbery and the other of armed assault. The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies), instructed by Mr. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted in both instances.

ARMED ROBBERY.

Cheung Yik was indicted on three counts for armed assault upon a woman named Wong Quan with intent to rob her on 30th January.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs J. M. Alves (foreman), J. P. Neilson, A. O. F. Cobley, Alex. Moir, G. R. Edwards, H. T. Richardson, and W. Nichols.

The Attorney-General stated that on 30th January prisoner in company with another man entered the house 30 Gough Street at 3.30 in the morning, and going upstairs forced their way into a room occupied by an amah. They assaulted her, threatening her with a knife, but she resisted, and called out. The two men then made off. Prisoner was seen by a lukong and arrested, but the other man escaped. The knife was picked up outside the house.

Witnesses having been heard, the jury returned a verdict of guilty and sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed.

A NEW TERRITORY RAID.

Tsang Ip was convicted of armed robbery in the New Territory on the 13th January, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. With a number of other men, all armed with choppers and equipped with lighted torches, he raided a fisherman's house at Tai-po. They broke down the door and on entering the house terrorised the inmates and took away a quantity of clothing and other articles to the value of \$150. After the departure of the robbers the police were communicated with and one of the inmates accompanied the officer to a neighbouring village where in a marshed they found four men, one of whom was prisoner. On the hillside above the house the clothing was found concealed. Four men were committed by the magistrate for being concerned in the affair but the Attorney-General did not consider there was sufficient evidence against three of them and the charges against them were withdrawn. The jury found prisoner guilty on both counts and the sentences of five years on each were made concurrent.

Wednesday, February 19th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

UNSUCCESSFUL RENT CLAIM.

Action was brought by Ruttenjee and Son against C. J. Davis for \$20, being the amount of one month's rent for the floor of the house 41, Elgin Road, Kowloon. Mr. F. X. d'Almada, Castro appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. P. W. Goldring acted for the defendant.

Plaintiff's case was that the floor was let to the defendant in December. He paid one month's rent in advance but did not pay the rent for January. Plaintiff was informed by his manager that when he had called for the rent Mrs. Davis had produced a paper which she declared was a receipt, and refused to pay the amount claimed. Plaintiff accompanied his man to the house and saw Mrs. Davis who behaved in a very "ungentlemanlike manner" and told him to go away. His custom was to issue receipts for the rent which were countersigned on the payment of the money at the Kowloon store.

The defence was that the rent had been paid and that the receipt produced was a discharge of the obligation incurred by the defendant. It was not suggested that there was any fraud on the part of plaintiff or his collector but it was probable that the latter had made a mistake.

His Lordship said that on the question of the receipt there were two men against one and he could not say that plaintiff had proved his case without saying those men were guilty of wilful perjury. There was a loophole that the collector had made a mistake and judgment would be for defendant with costs.

Thursday, 20th February.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

John Sam Hoo, by his next friend William Sam Hoo, brought an action against the Kwong Hin firm and another for the return of a birth certificate granted by the Registrar's Office at Townsville, Queensland, Australia, to the plaintiff in 1903, and deposited by him with the defendants in March 1905, or else the sum of \$1000. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for defendants.

Mr. Gardiner asked for an adjournment in order to get material witnesses who were absent from the colony owing to the Chinese holidays.

His Lordship considered the case had been delayed too long and remarked that it was useless to speak of Chinese New Year at that late date.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing asked for judgment for defendants.

His Lordship dismissed the action with costs, with liberty to apply for a reinstatement.

TO PREVENT DUMPING.

The Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Registrar-General, presided at a meeting of Chinese gentlemen, called at the request of His Excellency the Governor, to consider how dumping might be prevented. There were also present the committee of the Tung-wah Hospital (where the meeting was held) Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Fung Wa-chun and many prominent members of the native community.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that six years ago when plague was prevalent in the Colony, His Excellency Sir Henry Blake, the then Governor, personally invited the co-operation of the kaifong of a certain section at West Point in carrying out plague preventive measures. It would be remembered that the result was very satisfactory. Mr. Brewin saw among those present members of the kaifong from that district who were still doing good work, and he wished to thank them publicly for it. The present Governor, ever since his arrival in the Colony, has always had the welfare of the people at heart, and would not like to see them suffering under any grievance. He knew that the Chinese respected the dead, and that they must have some reason for the dumping of the dead which had shocked him so much. He (Mr. Brewin) was instructed to find out these reasons. His Excellency did not wish the people to suffer and desired them to come forward and help to promote the welfare of the Colony. He pointed out that the establishment of the various district committees was for the convenience of the Chinese community. The business of the meeting was to form a committee in each street, and after reporting to His Excellency a further meeting would be called.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN said since Sir Henry Blake's departure, the kaifong had apparently become idle, and in spite of repeated application they were unwilling to come forward. Now the dumping of the dead on public roads had not only become a laughing stock to the European, but had brought shame and disgrace on the Chinese generally. He, Mr. Lau Chu-pak and the Hon. Mr. Brewin, had done all they could do at the Sanitary Board. Their desire was to help the public not to go against the laws of the Government, but to put a stop to the disgraceful practice of dumping the dead. The recent deposit of corpses in Blake Garden was the act only of a savage. No person or persons of civilized nations would do that. He concluded by inviting the co-operation and help of the community to stop the evil practice.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK told his hearers that His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard was very displeased to see that the dead were being dumped in the public roads. He (the Governor) requested the Hon. Mr. Brewin to call the meeting in order that those present might be asked to co-operate to prevent the evil practice.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN, in reply to some questions asked concerning smallpox, said that only those contracting the disease were removed for fear of spreading it, and that persons who had developed symptoms as the result of vaccination might not be removed.

A JOURNALISTIC JOKE.

A Tokyo schoolmaster, who died a year or more ago, and a journalist now engaged at the *Daily Press* office, were discussing towards the end of 1903, the frivolous nature of so much of the papers were then publishing about Japan. A suggestion that even the best-class papers would publish anything, however absurd, that seemed to relate to Japan, or the Japanese (during that season) led to them concocting a little story about the skin of plague rats and the thriftiness of the Japanese war department. It was sent home and duly appeared, and the schoolmaster even victimized with it an old and experienced Shanghai editor. Since then, though Japan has become less of a cynosure than she was at that time, the anecdote has continued its travels. It has at last got back to Japan, where the two wags invented it. In a recent issue of the *Japan Chronicle* appears the following:—

Some remarkable statements are occasionally made in the home papers as to what is and what

is not done in Japan. We observe that a Society has been formed for the purpose of starting an international campaign against the rat, which has been found guilty of the spread of disease and destruction all over the world. The inaugural meeting was presided over by Sir James Crichton-Browne, who turned to Japan the great exemplar for his text. In the course of his remarks he said that—

"In Japan, some years before the war with Russia, rats had become an intolerable pest. By the advice of the Minister for Agriculture a small sum, equivalent, he supposed, to the tenth of a farthing, was offered by the Government for each rat skin completely delivered to the officials appointed to receive them. As the result of that policy rats soon became scarce in Japan. The rat skins were not consigned to a destructor. When the war came, followed by the cold season, there were issued to the troops fine soft leather bags or pouches to cover the nose and ears, a set for each man, and so prevent frostbite, and these bags or pouches it was found were made of rat skins.

The story as originally connected made the rat skins into ear flaps attached to the soldiers' caps, and it gave the War Department credit for the foresight of having hoarded the skins for a year or more before the war. It was a harmless hoax, but as there has been some talk lately at Hongkong of offering a reward for rats, it may be as well to explain that this scheme was not quite so successful in Japan as Sir James Crichton-Browne thinks it was. It was not a Government scheme, but an individual device, several municipalities where plague was offering as much as four sen per corpse. We may add that the Japanese coolies were as cute as the Chinese have been, in recognising the possibilities of rat selling. In one case, the authorities reprimanded a man who had endeavoured to sell them a few very immature rats, owing to his too precipitate production of the maternal rodent from which he had first removed them, by a rude attempt at a surgical operation. The rats purchased by the authorities, by the way, after being tested for plague bacilli, are always destroyed, as our contemporary points out.

"When these rats have been duly tested for signs of plague they are sent, not to the tanner's but to a crematory, so that the story of the Government-purchased rat skins served out to the army in Manchuria is a pretty little fiction. And so far as rats from showing signs of disappearance that the Osaka Municipality has quite recently raised the market price and entered upon a renewed crusade against the destructive rodent. We often wonder who originates these little fables."

We have already divulged the origin of the "little fable" referred to, which, in a way, has served as an object lesson. We regret that the genial Doctor did not live to see the *Phoenix* like prolongation of his joke.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS

A FOURTH CHARGE AGAINST THEM

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistrate's Court on February 14th, Yung Fun-siu, Yu-Sui-san and Chan Kam-tung were arraigned on a fourth charge of conspiring to defraud a broker named Kwong Tsung-sin of the sum of \$5,000.

Mr. G. J. Morrell (of Messrs. Giddings, Barlow and Morrell) prosecuted and Mr. F. N. d'Almeida Castro (of Messrs. Almeida and Smith) appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Morrell informed the Court that in September of last year the first defendant called on his client at 284 Queen's Road Central, and asked the latter to do business with him in pieces of gold. Complainant intimated his willingness, if he could raise the capital to start a business with the first defendant. Yung Fun-siu said he knew a couple of wealthy men (the second and third defendants), who had come down from Shanghai and might enter into partnership with them. He took the complainant to the Hollywood Road, where he met the other two, and they proposed to start this piece goods business with a capital of \$10,000, of which the complainant was to take a \$5,000 share, while the others would make up the

balance. This was agreed to, and four days later the first defendant called on the complainant and asked whether he had his money ready. Complainant had not so much money then, but expected to have it in about a fortnight. Some ten days after this the three defendants started to give the complainant a good time generally, entertaining him at dinners, feasts and so on at a Chinese hotel. And not only did they give him these feasts, but they even borrowed money from him to pay for them, and did not pay him back. On October 16th the complainant went to Hollywood Road with his \$5,000. The men were not in when he got there, but a woman in the house asked him to wait. Shortly afterwards the first defendant entered and asked where the second was, pretending not to see the broker. Suddenly he caught sight of him, and seemed astonished to see him. Then the second defendant came in in a very excited state, and said the third had been gambling and lost a lot of money. The defendant thought this was not a good thing for him to do, as if he went on gambling he would not have any money to put in the business. It was better, they thought, to arrange a gamble with him, and relieve him of his money for the good of the business. The complainant did not like the idea of playing to swindle the third defendant, so a declaration was drawn up in which it was stipulated that half the money they won should be invested in the business on behalf of the third man, and the other half should be returned to his sister-in-law to look after for him. This declaration was signed by the two defendants and the complainant. The gambling game was to be a fan, and it was arranged that the defendant, who knew nothing about the game, should be the banker. It was also agreed that certain signs should be made so that they would know what number would turn up. The scheme worked all right at the beginning, and for the first few times Chan Kam-tung lost, but after that he always won, and after twenty minutes' play the complainant was informed that he had lost \$7,000 for which they wanted a promissory note. They took the \$5,000 in cash that he brought, also relieved him of a promissory note for \$2,000, and then invited him to another feast for which he had to pay again. After this he was desirous of knowing about the business and although he called on the defendants several times he could get no satisfaction, neither could he get his money back. Eventually the man disappeared, and he did not see any more of them until they were arrested.

Evidence was called, and the case adjourned.

"THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE" FOR 1908.

The fact that the *Directory and Chronicle* has reached the forty-sixth year of publication sufficiently attests the public appreciation of its usefulness as to render it unnecessary for us to do more than call attention to the publication of the 1908 edition, and to indicate the new features of the book.

First to be mentioned must be the classified lists of firms and professions which are this year appended to the usual Directory lists of Hong-kong, Hongkong and Singapore. The increasing bulk of the book by reason of the natural growth in the European population of the East has hitherto made the publishers hesitate to introduce this new feature which has often been pressed upon their attention by purchasers of the book in Europe and America, but the growing number of firms in some of the larger commercial centres of the East has rendered classified lists a necessity, and we believe the attempt the publishers have made to meet this need will be very generally appreciated.

The only additions to the already long list of places covered by the *Directory*, are the Manchurian trade centres which have been included in accordance with agreements made by China with the United States and with Japan. These trade centres are designated in number, but are not named, excepting Mukden and Antung—are there as yet any European commercial houses, the names of these centres are merely mentioned under the general heading of "Manchurian Trade Centres," excepting Mukden, which has so far developed as to require a couple of pages.

Of the Directory lists in general little requires to be said excepting that they have undergone the necessary revision and the descriptions and trade statistics of the various ports have been brought up to date, so far at least as in the case of statistics, the latest official returns will permit. Perhaps the most notable addition to the firms in China is the 'Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong' limited. The dock, which has been in course of construction at Quarry Bay during the past four or five years, is now practically completed and the firm will soon be ready to start business. A description of the Dockyard given on page 984 refers to the Dock as the largest out of England, and the particulars given show that the Company is equipping the dock not only for repair work but for building passenger and cargo ships, turbine steamers, torpedo destroyers, and other craft.

Among the additions to the Chronicle portion of the book may be mentioned the China and Japan (Amendment) Order in Council 1907; the Russo-Japanese Railway Conventions 1907; the Treaty between France and Siam, 1907; the new Arrangements between Great Britain and Russia to respect the territorial integrity of Tibet; the new tables of Consular and Marriage Fees to be taken in China and Corea, and the Imperial Chinese postal tariff.

A London contemporary reviewing last year's edition remarked that the printing and binding were worthy of a first-class London House. Of the present edition we may say there has been no falling off in that respect. It only remains to be said that the price is as heretofore, viz. \$10 for the complete and \$6 for the abridged edition, and the book is now procurable in all the ports which this comprehensive volume embraces, from Vladivostok to Netherlands India.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

The nineteenth report of the board of directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on February 25th reads:—

Gentlemen,—The Directors now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the Company and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The balance of profit and loss account for the year, after writing off all charges and expenses, amounted to \$1,733.06. The Directors therefore recommend that a dividend of \$1.75 per share be paid, which, after writing off the Directors' and Auditors' fees, will leave a balance of \$653.06 to be carried forward to credit of a new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. T. F. Hough and W. H. Pinkney, having retired, Messrs. F. Jones Hughes and Murray Stewart were appointed in their stead. Messrs. E. Jones Hughes and Murray Stewart having resigned, Messrs. T. F. Hough and H. Pinkney were appointed in their stead. Their appointments now require confirmation.

Messrs. T. F. Hough and H. Pinkney retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. C. W. May who now retires, but offers himself for re-election.

T. F. HOUGH
Chairman.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1908.

BALANCE SHEET.

To 31st December, 1907.	
LIABILITIES.	\$ c.
Paid-up capital	100,000.00
Accounts payable	28.25
Dividends outstanding	167.50
Balance of profit and loss account	117,330.60
	\$192,155.16

Dec. 31, 1907.	
ASSETS.	\$ c.
Cost of property	182,322.57
Cash	8,576.42
Accounts receivable	1,256.17
	\$192,155.16

Dec. 31, 1907.	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	\$ c.
To charges	500.21
To repairs	24,220.00
To fire insurance	17.14
To Crown rent	750.00
To commission to agents	111.00
To balance brought forward	11,705.05
Directors' fees	8.00
Auditors' fees	10.00
Dividend of 17 1/2 p.c. on 100,000	17,330.60
To balance carried to new profit and loss account	117,330.60
	\$17,441.25

Jan. 1, 1907.	
By balance of profit and loss	\$ c.
Dec. 31, 1906.	1,080.50
By rent	10,000.00
By interest	74.54
By surplus	1,000.00
	\$17,441.25

KILLED BY A FALL.

WHILE ESCAPING FROM POLICE.

At the Magistracy on February 18th before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz and a jury an inquiry was held into the circumstances surrounding the death of Wong Pui, who was killed as the result of a gambling raid at a house in Des Vaux Road West on the morning of the 26th of last month.

Mr. Gompertz informed the jurors that on the morning in question a plain clothes constable proceeded the general party of police, he supposed, to see what was going on with a view to give evidence. When the constable got to the door somebody in the street gave the alarm that the police were coming, and in the hurry to escape two men fell over the verandah to the ground, a distance of 35 feet. One man was slightly injured, having the good luck to fall on a ricksha but the other man fell on the ground and was killed. There were always panics on these occasions, and notwithstanding the fact that the ordinary gambler was fined only \$2, whenever a man saw an opportunity to escape he would try to get away.

Dr. W. V. Kitchin passed to receiving department into the Civil Hospital on the morning of January 26th. He was in a collapsed condition and suffered severely from shock. He died on January 31st, and witness made a post-mortem examination of the body, finding that death was caused by shock due to homicidal rage.

After hearing further evidence the jury brought in a verdict of death by misadventure.

BUDDHIST PRIESTS AND WESLEYAN MINISTER.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

The Rev. C. Bone contributes to the N. C. Daily News an interesting account of a Buddhist ceremony, and a still more interesting account of how he came to see it. He was travelling in a boat on the North River when Chinese music attracted his attention. It came from a Buddhist monastery on the bank, and he landed.

"I was enabled to ascend the steps and enter the monastery unannounced and unsuspected. I distinctly remember the impression made by my intrusion. And no wonder! I was carrying in my hands a double-barrelled gun; I held a cigar between my teeth. I was wearing the white pith hat so necessary in the South of China. Thus an unclean foreigner suddenly stood at the threshold of the building. The immediate effect was casual. Had one of the Chinese lietoa from the lower world clad in the blood-red uniform, horned, and with projecting teeth, stood before the musicians, holding over them a long and gleaming sword, they could not have shown greater astonishment. They suddenly stopped their music, and it was clangour now, as one approached it closely, as if the entire band had been worked by machinery. Automatically each allowed the instrument he held to drop by his side while he stared at the apparition of the intruding foreigner. For the space of several seconds no one spoke. Then the comicality of the situation swept me from my feet and I burst into an uproarious laugh. This broke

the spell. Subterranean lietoa do not laugh. The situation was grasped. A peripatetic foreign devil had strayed into their building. Presently I apologized for my intrusion and begged them to be so good as to advise me as to the cause of all this special excitement at an hour so early. One man, probably the leader, jerked with his hand towards a door at the upper end of the courtyard and exclaimed, 'The priests are enthroning an abbot!'

We haven't the slightest intention to find fault. It really seems unnecessary. Besides, the Rev. Mr. Bone apologized for his intrusion. Let us come to his description of the enthronement of a Buddhist Abbot.

"Perhaps fifty monks were there, all clothed in the archaic yellow surplices, except one. He was clad in the most brilliant of red robes, and upon his head there was being placed a most peculiar red mitre, in shape something like that worn by Bishops on special occasions. Again, as soon as I was discovered, there was a sudden interference with the ritual. A breath of curiosity rippled over the company as each looked up to see the strange sight. The priests had doubtless been gathered from many inland monasteries, and perhaps had never seen a foreigner before. All, therefore, stared at the strange apparition. The one clothed in red was seated in a rough chair, upon a dais. He looked at me, after the first feeling of curiosity had passed away, with profound dislike. If a look could have annihilated me, my end had come. However, I stood respectfully by, and showed no intention and but no inclination to disturb what was going on. When this was evident, I was ignored. Evidently I had arrived just at the moment that the abbot had been enthroned. A monk was just removing his hands from the striking headgear. I waited in some curiosity for what would happen next. Suddenly three priests knelt before the abbot, and the middle one of the three raised a bowl, filled and heaped up with edibles, and held it to the mouth of his lordship in the chair. The appearance of the food suggested pickles. The newly created abbot simply sniffed at it, and bowed with stupendous gravity, after which the food was withdrawn. What the import of this part of the programme was I could not discover. It came to me that, perhaps, it symbolized the duty of the abbot always to turn away from the temptations of gluttony, for while this histrionic pantomime was going on, the other priests seated themselves at two long tables, which were heaped up with all kinds of vegetarian foodstuffs, and fed to in good earnest at a good meal. The abbot was expected to content himself with a sniff and a nod, whereupon the basin was removed. The two priests remained kneeling whilst the other priests took their meal, all in silence. The scene was impressive. Just at this moment, at a given sign presumably, the musicians outside once more crashed forth their music. This was the signal that the function was over. Every one present scrambled to his feet, and the abbot, with considerable loss of dignity, rolled out of his chair, and from the dais to the floor. Moreover, after the ingrained Chinese fashion, each began to disrobe himself where he was, as he moved, whereupon in a promiscuous crowd, helter-skelter, like a flock of sheep, though more disarranged they all pushed their way, and one another, through a door at the other end of the room, and left me standing there quite alone and full of wonder at the sudden collapse of the whole scene of display. For the moment I was taken aback at the sudden collapse of the imposing ceremony. However, I determined to follow on with the trial in order to ascertain what, if anything, might happen next. In my quest I passed an open door and looked in. There I discovered a dozen priests, those who had lately been at the solemn ceremony; but they were transformed now. Every vestige of dignity had been thrown aside, and they lounged on divans, in the most every-day dress that a Buddhist monk can wear. Some were already smoking tobacco, and others had taken opium pipes into their hands. As I looked into the room, still carrying my gun, one of the priests shouted out, 'A foreign devil thou, what dost thou want?' With a frown, that boded no good to them, I replied, 'If a foreign devil am I, then China's devils are you. The bolt went home. They gave a look of

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG 21st February, 1908. — The anticipated improvement in business after the holidays appears to be a plant of but slow growth, and although rates remain steady we have but little business to report. The disturbed condition of the political horizon in Europe has doubtless had a great deal to do with the somewhat slack week we have to report upon, but with the influx of dividend money on the market a better result might reasonably have been expected, although it is a question how much of such money was available for investment. The market, however, although closing a selling one, remains fairly steady, and only wants a small demand to show a substantial improvement in most stocks, as there does not appear to be any selling pressure, and holders are not at all likely to force their shares on the market. Exchange on London T. 1. 1 1/2.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai, after the payment of the dividend of \$22,669 on the 17th inst. were quoted at \$700, and a few small sales were effected at that rate. The market however has been a selling one, owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Europe, and but little business has been transacted. At time of closing shares are still on offer at \$700. National remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—With the exception of small sales of Unions at \$850 we have no business nor changes to report under this heading.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have changed hands during the week at \$97, and close with small buyers at that rate. Hongkongs have ruled rather weaker on the report that the dividend will be \$27, but with a considerably larger amount placed to reserve than was appropriated last year. Sales at 33 1/2 are reported, and further shares are probably obtainable at the rate.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong Canton and Macao have ruled rather weaker, and small sales have been effected at \$30, 19 1/2 and 29 1/2, the market closing with some small buyers at the latter rate. Indo-Chinas remain unchanged and without business. Star Ferries are enquired for at quotations, but no shares are available. Shell Transports have declined to 45s. in sympathy with a fall on the London market to 45 s. We have no business to report in this stock, and the rate may be considered a nominal one. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars, on rumours of better prospects, have been in some demand, and in the absence of sellers the rate has improved to \$112 buyers, and it is probable that a slightly higher rate would be paid. Luzon continue without change or business.

MIXING.—Raubs have been dealt in at various rates, from 7 1/2 to 8 1/2, the market closing quieter at 8, a more or less nominal rate. Charbonnages have advanced to \$525 with buyers, but shares are scarce in the East, and we have no business to report. Chinese Engineerings have improved to 16, without any local business. Langkats, after touching 440 in Shanghai, are now quoted at 420.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue neglected and out of favour, and we have only a small sale at 98 to report, the market closing with seller. Shanghai Docks have improved to 85 cash, and sales have been made for June at 87 1/2. New Amoy Docks are unchanged and without business. Kowloon Wharves have changed hands in fair lots at 55 and 56 for old and 53 for new shares, the market closing with sellers of old at 55 and of new at 54. Hongkew Wharves in Shanghai have ruled between 213 and 215 closing at the latter rate.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue quiet, and we have heard of no business, the market closing at 101 nominal. Hongkong Hotels are slightly weaker, with sellers at 104, in place of the buyers reported last week. We have heard of no sales in this stock. West Points continue a dead letter.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos have advanced in the North to 38, and Hongkongs have declined locally to 9 1/2; further than these we have no change or business to report under this heading.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China-Borneos have changed hands at 10 1/2, China Providents at 8 1/2 and 8 1/2, Cements at 11 1/2, 11 1/2 and 11 1/2, the last closing with seller at 11 1/2, and possibly a little lower. Hongkong Millings have changed hands at 150. The statement of accounts of this Company to the 31st December last, just issued, shows a profit of \$161,262.76 for the year 1907, which, after deducting the debit of the working account of 1906, leaves a balance at credit of \$82,756.09. Watsons have been placed at 10 1/2 and \$10, closing with buyers at the latter rate. Powells have also found buyers at 5. Electric, after small sales at 14 1/2, close in demand at that rate. Ropes are enquired for at 2 1/2, but no shares appear available.

Quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS
Alhambra	Rs. 200	Nominal
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$700, seller; London 48 cum div.
National B. of China	26	\$51
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12 1/2	6d. \$7 1/2, buyers
China-Borneo Co.	12	\$10 1/2, sales
China Light & P. Co.	1 1/2	\$5
China Provident	10 1/2	\$8 1/2, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 38
Hongkong	10	\$9 1/2, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 75
Lau Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 75
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 270
Dairy Farm	50	\$16 1/2
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	50	\$56
H. & W. Dock	50	\$98, sales
New Amoy Dock	50	\$10, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 84
Shai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 215
Fenwick & Co. Goods	25	\$14, sellers
G. Island Cement	10	\$11 1/2, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	210	\$175
Hongkong Electric	10	\$14 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	50	\$10 1/2, sellers
Hongkong Ice Co.	25	\$240
H. K. Milling Co., Ltd.	100	\$150, sales
Hongkong Rope Co.	10	\$25, buyers
Insurance—		
Canton	50	\$242 1/2, sellers
China Fire	20	\$98, sellers
China Traders	25	\$91, buyers
Hongkong Fire	50	\$332 1/2
North China	25	Tls. 85
Union	100	\$850, sales
Yangtze	50	\$147 1/2, \$137 1/2
Land and Buildings—		
H. K. Land Invest.	500	\$104
Humphrey's Estate	10	\$10, sales
Kowloon Land & B.	30	\$30, sellers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 100, ex div.
West Point Building	50	\$18
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Rs. 250	\$525, buyers
Raubs	18 1/2	\$8, sellers
Peak Tramways	1	\$13
Philippine Co.	10	\$2
Refineries—		
China Sugar	100	\$112, buyers
Luzon Sugar	100	\$11, buyers
Steamship Companies—		
Chen and M. M.	25	\$15, sales
Douglas Steamship	50	\$20
H. Canton & M.	15	\$20
Indo-China S. N. Co.	25	\$40
Shell Transport Co.	21	\$5
Star Ferry	10	\$25, buyers
De New	5	\$12 1/2, buyers
South China M. Post	25	\$20
Steam Laundry Co.	5	\$6, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries—		
Campbell, M. & Co.	10	\$17
Powell & Co., Wm.	10	\$5, sales
Watson	10	\$2 1/2
Watson & Co., A. S.	10	\$10, sales
Wessmann Ltd.	100	\$100, buyers
United Asbestos	1	\$10, buyers
De Founder	5	\$10, buyers
Union Water-laid Co.	10	\$10, ex div.

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report for the week ending 13th February, 1908, states:— Since our last issue on January 30th the China New Year holidays have taken place, causing a cessation of business from practically the 31st ultimo to February 6th. When business was resumed an instant spurt in Maatschappij, &c., in Langkats took place, to be followed subsequently by a reaction; business has been on the whole fairly active. The T. T. rate on London to-day is 2/7. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. Old shares have been dealt in at \$735 and new shares remain nominally at \$730. Insurance.—Yangtze Insurance. Quotations at present are Tls. 155 for the old and Tls. 145 for the new respectively, sellers. North-China Insurance have sellers at Tls. 85. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. Co. Some business has been done in this stock at Tls. 20 and Tls. 19 for the preferred and deferred respectively for cash, and Tls. 30 and Tls. 20 for March. Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co. Sales are reported at Tls. 47 and 46 for cash, and Tls. 48 and Tls. 47 for March for the ordinary shares. The preferred remain at Tls. 50 nominal. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., have had a substantial rise. The last sale reported after the holidays was Tls. 78 1/2 for March, but at closing there are buyers for cash at Tls. 82, and shares have changed hands at Tls. 84 and Tls. 85 for March closing steady at quotations. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. The usual variations have taken place in rates. The market opened with sales for cash at Tls. 215, and Tls. 220 for March, to be followed by sales at Tls. 212 1/2 and Tls. 218 respectively. A fair business has been done at these rates and the market closes with cash buyers at Tls. 213. The market for March closes steady at Tls. 218. Sugar Cos.—There is no business reported. Mining.—No business. Lands.—A considerable quantity of shares have changed hands at Tls. 107, Tls. 108 and Tls. 109 for cash closing with sellers at the latter rate. Industrial, Ewos. A single transaction is reported at Tls. 50 for March. Shanghai Gas Co. shares have changed hands at Tls. 113 closing with sellers at this figure. China Flour Mills have been dealt in at Tls. 50. Maatschappij, &c., in Langkats. At the time of our last issue the market closed with cash sales at Tls. 465, March at Tls. 412 1/2 and June at Tls. 425 closing strong. On the issue of the Report a strong demand set in and with no shares offering rates advanced very swiftly to Tls. 436 for cash, Tls. 450 for March and Tls. 470 for June. After such a quick and excited rise a natural reaction set in, and from the 10th instant rates have gradually dropped till at the close we quote cash shares on offer at Tls. 425 and sellers prevail for March at Tls. 430. Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co. We have to record a substantial advance in this stock from Tls. 124 to Tls. 132 for cash, and forward rates have also been firm at Tls. 135 for March and April, but at the close shares are on offer at these rates. Miscellaneous.—A sale of Telephones is reported at Tls. 52 and shares are wanted. Astor House Hotel shares closed at \$24 1/2 buyers. Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Co., Ltd., have been placed at \$23 1/2. Loans and Debentures.—Municipal six per cent. Debentures have been dealt in at Tls. 90.

FREIGHTS.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 45/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 45/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 20/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez), Tea 37/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (Overland) per carload, Tea 6/- \$11 cents per lb. gross; less than carload Tea 6/- \$11 cents per lb. gross plus river freight. To Shanghai—Tea and General Cargo—Tls. 100 to 180 per ton, weight or measurement.

From Yocco, Wheelock & Co.'s Report, dated 14th February, 1908. Since last writing the China New Year holidays have intervened and trade has hardly yet resumed its normal way. There is consequently very little cargo to go forward and boats on the various rivers must expect very poor support. Coastwise—Here also the season is still "dead" and there is an entire absence of any demand whatever, whilst tonnage is plentiful—the harbours being full of shipping, both "outsiders" and "liners" making use of the slackness in trade to undergo their annual overhaul, and we are afraid it will be March before a great many of them get out to sea and to work again.

From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report, dated 14th February 1908. Japan. The Natives have not yet resumed work since the China New Year, there is consequently no business to report and the market remains in exactly the same state as at last writing.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, February 21st

ON LONDON.—Telegraphic Transfer	110 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	110 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	110 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	111 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	111 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	111 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	24 1/2
Credits 4 months' sight	24 1/2
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	195 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	40 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	40 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	113 1/2
Bank, on demand	113 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	113 1/2
Bank, on demand	113 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	74 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	93 1/2
ON MANILA.—On demand	9 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	21 1/2 p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	114 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	5 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	5 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	79 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.35
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$4.65
BAR SILVER, per oz	25 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent
Chinese 20 cents pieces	\$8.12 discount.
" 10 " "	8.50 "
Hongkong 20 " "	7.65 "
" 10 " "	7.5 "

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

February—

ARRIVALS.

- 14, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 14, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
 14, Namsang, British str., from Yokohama.
 14, Taming, British str., from Manila.
 14, Varcouver, British str., from Newcastle.
 15, Cheongsing, British str., from Chefoo.
 15, Chihli, British str., from Haiphong.
 15, Derwent, British str., from Saigon.
 15, Elgin, British str., from Portland.
 15, Glenogle, British str., from Singapore.
 15, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
 15, Haliotis, Dutch str., from Balik Pappau.
 15, Kageshima Maru, Jap. str., from Meji.
 15, Riojun Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
 16, Amara, British str., from Saigon.
 16, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.
 16, Foochow, British str., from Swatow.
 16, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 16, Kiangohing, Chi. str., from Chinkiang.
 16, Kueichow, British str., from Hongay.
 16, Lennox, British str., from Meji.
 16, Oceanien, French str., from Yokohama.
 16, Soshu Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
 16, Wingsang, British str., from Chinkiang.
 17, Bingo Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
 17, Cathay, Danish str., from Copenhagen.
 17, Helene, German str., from Quin Hou.
 17, Manila, British str., from Singapore.
 17, Tonkin, French str., from Marseilles.
 17, Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. str., from Japan.
 17, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., from Australia.
 17, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
 18, Benlawers, British str., from London.
 18, Drufar, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 18, Johanne, German str., from Saigon.
 18, Kumano Maru, Jap. str., from Japan.
 18, Laisang, British str., from Calcutta.
 18, Looksun, German str., from Anglin.
 18, Loyal, German str., from Bangkok.
 18, Marie, German str., from Saigon.
 18, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 18, Yueusang, British str., from Manila.
 18, Yunnan, British str., from Wuhu.
 19, Chinkiang, British str., from Wuhu.
 19, Fokushu Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
 19, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
 19, Joshin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
 19, Saxonia, German str., from Shanghai.
 19, Triumph, German str., from Haiphong.
 20, Antiochus, British str., from Liverpool.
 20, Delhi, British str., from Bombay.
 20, Fukura Maru, Japanese str., from Meji.
 20, Kwongsang, British str., from Shanghai.
 20, Shawmut, American str., from Seattle.
 20, Tamba Maru, Japanese str., from London.

February— DEPARTURES.

- 14, Bluecross, British str., for Rangoon.
 14, Bourbon, French str., for Saigon.
 14, Hailan, French str., for Haibow.
 14, Hellas, German str., for Saigon.
 14, Hongko g, French str., for K. C. Wan.
 14, Hongwan, British str., for Amoy.
 14, Kumeric, British str., for Meji & Tacoma.
 14, Kwan se, British str., for Amoy.
 14, Lavanzo, Italian str., for Singapore.
 14, Loongxang, British str., for Manila.
 14, Mandan M. Jap. str., for Kusanazu.
 14, Merap, Dutch str., for Amoy.
 14, Orland, Norwegian str., for Singapore.
 14, Signal, German str., for Haiphong.
 14, Taiwan, British str., for Saigon.
 14, Vorwaerts, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
 15, Drumgrith, British str., for Rangoon.
 15, Fri, Norwegian str., for Phranang Bay.
 15, Kutsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 15, Manchura, Am. str., for San Francisco.
 15, Promothus, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 15, Rajah, German str., for Bangkok.
 15, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 15, Vorwaerts, German str., for K. C. Wan.
 15, Winn-lago, British str., for Amoy.
 16, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 16, Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 16, Haimun, British str., for Coast Ports.
 16, Hopsang, British str., for Saigon.
 16, Hupeh, British str., for Haiphong.
 16, Kageshima M., Jap. str., for Singapore.
 16, Nerite, Dutch str., for Singapore.
 16, Quinte, German str., for Haiphong.
 16, Yatsiung, British str., for Hongay.
 17, Herebus, Norwegian str., for Rangoon.
 17, Lydia, German str., for Hongay.
 17, Perlak, British str., for Palembang.
 18, Borneo, German str., for Sandakan.
 18, Chihli, British str., for Haibow.
 18, Glenogle, British str., for Amoy.
 18, Haiching, British str., for Coast Ports.
 18, Hingsang, British str., for Swatow.
 18, Luchow, British str., for Haibow.
 18, Mauly, British str., for Shanghai.
 18, Oceanien, French str., for Europe, &c.
 18, Riojun Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 18, Skautung, German str., for Bangkok.
 18, Skramstad, Norwegian str., for Takau.
 18, Taming, British str., for Manila.
 18, Tango Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
 18, Tonkin, French str., for Shanghai.
 18, Tsinan, British str., for Yokohama.
 19, Benlawers, British str., for Nagasaki.
 19, Bingo Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.
 19, Cathay, Danish str., for Shanghai.
 19, Derawongse, German str., for Swatow.
 19, Foochow, British str., for Shanghai.
 19, Fooshing, British str., for Shanghai.
 19, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
 19, Shantung, British str., for Samarang.
 19, Soshu Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 19, Tsurugisan M., Jap. str., for Ocean Island.
 19, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
 20, Choysang, British str., for Swatow.
 20, Keongwai, German str., for Bangkok.
 20, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 20, Namsang, British str., for Singapore.
 20, Progress, German str., for Saigon.
 20, Saxonia, German str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

- Per Shawmut, from Seattle, &c., Mr and Mrs L. La Garde, Mr and Mrs J. M. Poizat & infant, Mr and Mrs C. G. Murray, Mr and Mrs Audres, Dr. and Mrs Jahrling and child, Capt. and Mrs Newton, Mrs Wright, Mrs M. A. Rider, Mrs Watson, Mrs Abt, Mrs Christian, Mrs Southworth, Miss Sheeham, Capt. R. A. Preston, Col La Garde, Messrs. T. W. Thomsen, Alph. Poizat, Robt. Poizat, C. C. de Selms, M. F. Davies, and Geo. Marrin.
 Per Tonkin, from Hongkong, from Colombo Mr Hancock, from Singapore, Messrs. Hanley Fletcher, Teelug Smith, and J. Woodliff; from Saigon, Messrs. Guy, Laporte, Henry Despeissis, Dorot, and Kobayashi and servant; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Messrs. Benck, Maurice, St-phane, and Chopard; from Singapore, Mrs O. Sooter, and Mr Nachimovitch; from Saigon, Messrs Barry, Simagana, Isida, Baratin, Neu, and L. Lobau; for Kobe, from Marseilles, Mr Odin; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Messrs. Ratsowski, Vigouroux, and Chave; from Singapore, Mr Bouch; from Saigon, Mr de la Torre.

Per Delhi, from Hongkong, from London, Mr and Mrs Nightingale and maid, Com. and Mrs Edwards, and Mrs Langeley and 3 children; from Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Griffiths, Mrs and Miss Risle, Messrs. C. G. Glover, & Ehrmann; from Brindisi, Mr I. D. Chesler; from Aden, Mr Mariate; from Bombay, Rev. and Mrs Rogers and 2 infants, Rev. and Mrs Erenberger and infant, and Mr N. E. King; from Colombo, Sir Allan Parry, and Mr A. Nielsen; from Singapore, Mr and Mrs Wilkins, Miss M. Butcher, Dr. R. Keith, Dr. Black and servant, Mr Fraser, and Fireman Nakamura; for Shanghai, from London, Mrs Tattersall, Miss F. Wynn, Col. Ireland, Messrs. B. J. Saunders, A. Spiers, J. Crouch, W. H. Brown, C. A. Davies, and H. S. King; from Marseilles, Rev. and Mrs Champness and infant, Messrs. R. W. Wells, and M. E. Brook; from Port Said, Mr Jeffreys; from Bombay, Mr C. C. Shilton; for Kobe, from Singapore, Mr M. Marshall; for Yokohama, from London, Messrs. N. A. Black, R. A. Cosen and H. N. Nowell; from Marseilles, Mr, Mrs and Miss Campbell & maid, Mrs and Miss White and maid, Messrs. T. K. Lindell, and E. H. Deacon; from Port Said, Mr and Miss Ryder.

Per Oceanien, from Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr and Mrs da Luz, Mrs Parry and maid, Mr Voskietensky; from Shanghai, Messrs. Leven & servant, Lauff, Laporte, Mischeim, Gilderhans, and Zenna Dunn; for Saigon, from Yokohama, Mr de Trax; from Shanghai, Mr Olier; for Singapore, from Yokohama, Mr Olier; from Shanghai, Messrs. Smith, Schwartz, Hohara, Kaneko, Aragaki, Akashi, Kinota, and Shiba; for Colombo, from Yokohama, Mr Uchimatsu; for Port Said, from Yokohama, Mrs Favatia and child; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Messrs. Faravet, and Harry Bode; from Kobe, Mr Machard; from Shanghai, Messrs. Mural and 2 infants, Boil, Mayer and servant, René Katz, Sandri, Flejan, Flurd and Charvet.

Per Kumano Maru, from Japan, &c., for Hongkong, Mrs Kow Onyo and 3 children, Mrs A. Ishimoto, Capt. B. Lundholm, Rev. T. S. Jones, Messrs. C. Kafat, M. A. Raeburn, K. Kimura, K. Takeyama, C. N. Crose, W. Colville, V. Wells, W. G. Kelly, T. B. Foote, J. H. Lumbers, I. Umeda, Kowshotoh, Yefuh, Kowheki, Y. Uyasu, and Rai Sekk; for Manila, Messrs. T. Kitajima, T. Ohkuma, and T. Saiki; for Brisbane, Mr J. Brosman; for Melbourne, Mr M. A. Simon.

Per Tamba Maru, from London, &c., for Hongkong, Capt. and Mrs Low, Messrs. W. F. O. Col, A. H. Brook, A. R. Sutherland, Geo. Turner, and S. Miki; for Kobe, Mrs S. Yamada, Messrs. Stephen, Y. Saito, K. Nakabayashi, and G. Goto; for Yokohama, Madame Heenan, Madame Richard, Madame Wood, Madame Ryan, Madame de Beauregard, Madame Noidan, Madame Ishiqua, Madame Jaurdan, Messrs. D. Collier, R. Montgomery, and K. Horiba.

DEPARTED.

Per Oceanien, for Saigon, Messrs. S. Manate, and Guitto Raimondo; for Singapore, Capt. Fullock, Messrs. W. S. Jackson, & O. Colahan; for Marseilles, Mr and Mrs A. J. Martins, Mr and Mrs J. A. Fernandez, Messrs. B. J. da Silva, L. A. Morgado, J. Pereira, Le Sage, C. A. P. Castro, J. Martha, A. Ignacio, and Le Jeune.
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Per Manchuria, for San Francisco, &c., Mr and Mrs Ho-ver and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Rona Duleuff, Mr and Mrs Landale, Rev. and Mrs Geo. Leisdale and child, Rev. and Mrs C. B. Callender, Mrs Lello, Mrs McNaane, Mr A. P. Goff, Misses Loureiro, G. H. Woods, and Hall, Lieut. H. C. Uihm, Lieut. Com. L. McNaane, Hon. W. Morgan Shuster, Master L. Ho, Messrs. T. C. Vernon, J. B. Beutelle, E. Mueller, Vernon H. Petre, Pedro Agnado, C. W. Hodson, Jas. Stevens, C. E. Ellis, J. Bernard, S. B. Perkins, H. E. Lyons, T. A. Hayes, R. C. Clark, E. W. Reed, J. Johnston, Geo. Dallas, F. R. White, J. Martini, W. G. Peiris, John H. Goff, A. J. de Souza, and C. W. Rosenstock.

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